

Announcements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Belle." J. W. Wallace.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Diamonds." Miss
 Fanny Wood and Miss Clara Morris.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Roi Carotte." Mrs.
 John Wood and Miss Helen Morris.
 OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"One Wife." Charlotte
 Thompson.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Agnès." Miss Agnes
 Ethel and Miss Fanny Morris.
 WALLACE'S THEATRE.—"Lion." Miss Lydia
 Thompson and Miss Betty Beck.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Forty-first Annual Exhibi-
 tion. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.
 CALIFORNIA MONUMENTS.—At No. 729 Broadway.
 CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Con-
 cert. Theodore Thomas.
 ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—at Madison-ave. and Forty-
 first St. Every Evening.
 STEINWAY HALL.—Concert. Mlle. Carlotta Patti
 and Signor Morici.
 ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.
 TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE.—Varieties.

Business Notices.

A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT.
 HONORABLE GREELEY.
 An admirable likeness of the late Mr. Greeley, suit-
 able to be hung in parlors, libraries, and elsewhere.
 Price to be had in the United States, postage paid, on receipt of
 One Dollar.
 Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.
 Use RENNE'S PAIN-KILLING MAGIC OIL in Colic,
 Cholera, Stomachic, and all the other ailments of the
 stomach. It is a sure remedy, and is sold by all
 Druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.
 GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES BY THE MONTH
 OR YEAR.—THEATERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
 Ladies, Misses, and boys' boots and shoes.
 The best place in N. Y. to buy them is at Miller & Co's, 210 Union-
 square.
 ADVERTISEMENTS.—FARMER'S LUMBS.
 625 Broadway, N. Y. 1, 100 Chestnut St., Phila.; 21 Green St., Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
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 Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Advertisers in Brooklyn will find it very
 convenient to leave their advertisements at No. 111 Pol-
 low-st, at the junction of Fulton and Main-st. The office
 is open from 10 to 12 A. M.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

There was a very severe rain-storm, yesterday, at
 New-York, England. An examination in the case
 of Edmund Abbott has begun. The King of Sweden
 is dead. Prince Bismarck has departed for his
 estate at Varzin.

Honorable Greeley delivered an address at Indiana and
 made a speech at Pittsburgh. A Liberal meeting
 at Onondaga was addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour.

Addresses were made at the Liberal mass-meeting in
 Brooklyn by the Hon. Francis Kernan, the Hon. Cham-
 berlain M. Dwyer, Gen. Slocum, ex-Judge Reynolds, and
 others. The English cricketers defeated the Ameri-
 can Twenty-two in one inning. The Senate Com-
 mittee has entered upon an investigation into the Har-
 lan Court-house frauds. Several members of the
 Tammany General Committee were expelled for not
 supporting the Liberal candidates. The Irish
 Democratic Union have declared for Greeley and
 Brown. Several heavy failures were announced in
 Wall-st. Gold, 123, 124, 124. Thermometer, 67,
 72, 59.

Mr. James O'Brien asks Irishmen to follow
 him in Apollo Hall. Then he takes an old
 Know-Nothing and makes him chairman of the
 Apollo Hall organization. This is the way, you
 see, to make things easy.

The last defalcation in this city is for only
 two hundred thousand dollars. How many are
 concealed—by just such lying as the Grant
 papers recited to in the vain effort to conceal
 this—for every one that is discovered?

We particularly commend to the attention
 of our Irish fellow-citizens the appeal to them
 issued by the Irish Democratic Union, and
 published in part herewith. Its dispassionate
 comparison of the rival candidates for the
 Presidency is worthy every honest voter's
 perusal.

When are the bondsmen of Joshua F. Bailey
 to be prosecuted for the amount of his defalca-
 tion? It is about three years since he ran
 away, not a dollar has yet been collected, and
 if one step has been taken toward such col-
 lection, we are unprovided of it. Are the public
 to conclude that nothing is to be collected
 because Mr. Henry Clews is on the bond? Will
 the Treasury Department explain?

Anything more delicious in its way than
 Mr. Murat Halstead's provokingly good-
 natured response to the abuse of the
 Grant organs for what he has had
 to say about Presidential office brokerage
 and the Long Branch cottage, it would be
 hard to produce. If any one thinks
 President Grant has been slandered in the
 matter of appointments to office, let him read
 Mr. Halstead's straightforward recital.

An explicit denial of the fusion of the Lib-
 erals and the Moses wing of Republicans in
 South Carolina is made. It was thought that
 the Moses men had really resolved to reform
 their ways; but they stay with the thieving
 Grant party of South Carolina, where they
 properly belong. Will the Grant journals,
 which were so swift to deride the Greeley
 movement in the South, when the Moses
 rascals were reported to have joined it, let us
 know what they think of themselves now that
 the aforesaid rascals have concluded to stay
 with them?

In a brief speech at Pittsburgh, yesterday,
 Mr. Greeley gave a full and clear explanation
 of his well-known views on the questions
 immediately growing out of the Secession
 measures of 1860 and 1861. Only predetermined
 cavilers can be dissatisfied with this recital of
 historical facts. We have made neither ex-
 planation nor defense of this record, mainly
 because we regard it as without bearing upon
 present issues. Gen. John A. Dix thinks dif-
 ferently, and we hold it fair therefore to test
 him by his own rule. But the people are
 going to decide this election on the issues of
 1872, not of 1860.

That the Grant party likes "nigger votes"
 better than it does the colored voters is al-
 ready tolerably well known. The President's
 cold shoulder to Frederick Douglass gave oc-
 casion to the Grant dish-washers for a general
 chorus of approbation. And now the Admin-
 istration journals must excuse, justify, and, if
 possible, glorify the treatment of the colored
 veterans at Pittsburgh, where they were sent
 indignant from a Grant hotel which was cov-
 ered with decorations in honor of Grant and
 the day, but had no place for negroes. It
 would be a pity to have this chance for another
 burst of adulation lost.

One of the best speeches which have been
 made from the Southern's political point of
 view during this campaign was delivered in
 Boston by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, yester-
 day. The speaker made some hard hits at the
 querulous Grant politicians who cannot see
 why Southern men should forever want to fight.

and forever demand the payment of the
 Rebel debt and the pensioning of Rebel
 soldiers. As for the bugaboo of an alleged
 intention on the part of the South to abolish
 negro suffrage whenever it shall be possible,
 Gen. Johnson disposed of it in a manner
 which ought forever to silence the feeble
 souls who have been discussing it.

Reform meetings are immense, easily gathered,
 and cheap, because the people are with
 us. Of the great Brooklyn meeting last night
 we have elsewhere spoken. Of the Union-
 square meeting last week, which opened the
 eyes of so many recalcitrant local politicians,
 the talk and wonder have not yet died out in
 the ward club-rooms. In the palmy days of
 the Ring, Tweed never gathered so great a
 meeting. Yet Mr. Tweed has paid seventy
 and eighty thousand dollars for meetings at-
 tempted on a similar scale;—this one cost less
 than one-twelfth as much. Our opponents have
 the money in this campaign, because they
 have the offices;—we have the popular impulse,
 which is better than money and gives us big-
 ger meetings. Consider once more the Union-
 square meeting of last week and the Brook-
 lyn meeting of last night, and then laugh in
 the face of the next Grant man who repeats
 their silly boast that your cause is not ad-
 vancing!

If candid men really want any explanation
 of the phenomenon of Democrats and Republi-
 cans uniting in the support of the Liberal
 candidates, they can find it in the able speech
 of ex-Gov. Seymour at Onondaga, yesterday. Mr.
 Seymour has been long enough in public life
 to know that parties cannot reform themselves;
 he sees that the corrupt Republican party can
 only be reformed from the outside; hence, he
 is glad, as a Democrat, to join with Liberal
 Republicans in the only possible reform move-
 ment. Mr. Seymour takes occasion on this, his
 first appearance on the stump, to allude fittingly
 to the fading remnant of the Carmichael
 invention, in which his own name was fre-
 quently mentioned. And he pitifully disposes
 of the whole case of Democratic "claims" on
 Mr. Greeley by his remark that all he or any
 other Democrat will ask of Mr. Greeley, when
 he becomes President, is that he shall "show
 the books." That's it; the men who want
 an opening of these studiously concealed ac-
 counts increase every day.

We lately had occasion to say to Capt. Ken-
 nedy of the Sixth Police Precinct, in effect,
 that the policeman who interfered in politics
 deserved to be transferred or broken, where-
 upon Grant's Own, evidently meaning to be
 severe, asks if this "does not throw very clear
 light upon Greeley's secret ideas on the sub-
 ject of Civil Service Reform?" Very likely.
 It certainly illustrates THE TRIBUNE'S idea very
 clearly. To manage politics is no part of a po-
 liceman's duties, or a Collector's, or for that
 matter a President's. We have not demanded,
 as THE TIMES says, that Kennedy be "trans-
 ferred or broken." But if we see further oc-
 casion on his part, or any other policeman's,
 we certainly shall demand it. And as further
 illustration of our ideas of Civil Service Re-
 form, we shall ask that Capt. Allaire, who is
 a strong Grant Republican off duty, and a
 true policeman on duty, be put in Capt. Ken-
 nedy's place. Will that satisfy THE TIMES?
 We want no better man than Allaire,
 because he knows his duty and does it with-
 out dictation. We don't want Kennedy where
 he is because he suffers meeker politicians
 than himself to dictate his course and com-
 pass his speedy ruin.

"A lean horse for a long race." Gov. War-
 moth of Louisiana happening to be in New-
 York, his opponents conceived the shrewd
 idea of having the Lieutenant-Governor call
 a meeting of the Legislature and impeach
 him, or, at least, assume the functions of the
 Governorship long enough to sign a corrupt
 Election bill, passed by the last Legislature,
 the object of which is to take the control of
 the election out of the hands of the present
 fairly constituted Board and turn it over to
 President Grant's immediate representatives.
 Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback was also North. He
 was secretly summoned and he secretly started.
 Twenty-four hours later Gov. Warmoth was
 advised of the impending danger. In thirty-
 six he too was on his way, but the Warmoth
 management was, as it has generally proved,
 the shrewder. He contrived to make closer
 connections than Pinchback, and where there
 were delays contrived to secure special trains.
 The result of it was that he got into New-Orleans
 precisely at the same time with the would-be
 acting Governor. Mr. Pinchback had his race
 for his pains, and President Grant's friends will
 not control the election in Louisiana. It was
 the most novel railroad race on record.

The fact that Judge Barnard, as Re-
 corder, once tried and sentenced Sen-
 ator James O'Brien to the penitentiary
 for rioting and petty larceny, and that
 lately the Senator sat in still harsher judg-
 ment on the former Judge, has been com-
 mented upon as a singular revenge brought
 about by the whirligig of time and politics.
 There are some other strange and infamous
 facts connected with the latter proceeding not
 generally known, and which are calculated,
 if told in detail, to make this aspiring Sen-
 ator still more contemptible than he is in honest
 folks' eyes. Senator O'Brien promised Judge
 Barnard, through his friend Bixby, to vote for
 his acquittal, and Mr. Bixby wrote the
 Senator, who has not yet mastered
 the art of reading or writing, a speech
 justifying his proposed action. Senator
 O'Brien carried this document into court with
 him, under promise to submit it with his vote
 for acquittal, and then, at the last moment,
 voted for the disqualification of his old
 enemy. Such an act of treachery on the part
 of one of his judges makes the culprit Bar-
 nard something less ignoble by compelling
 an odious comparison. And this man is now
 asking the Mayoralty as reward for that among
 his many other acts of treachery to persons
 and to the public!

Mr. Edward Haggerty is popularly supposed
 to have been the cat with whose paw Mr.
 Tweed one night laid Fall stole certain
 vouchers from the Controller's office. He may
 not have been a very sagacious thief, but since
 his indictment he has become quite clear in
 appreciation of his present unpleasant predicament.
 He honors the Blossom Club with his presence,
 and every night he is heard there in loud
 abuse of the Liberal State candidates, and he
 openly declares himself committed to his
 master, Tweed, to the cause of Gen. Dix.
 And this is his very sensible argu-
 ment for his attitude. "Francis Ker-
 nan," he said to a gentleman only a night or
 two since, "headed this Reform movement
 'last year against the Boss, and if he's
 'elected I might make up my mind to rot in
 'prison for all the good he would do me.

"I'm not going to support him. If Gen. Dix
 goes in I might get a show, but with Ker-
 nan none of our old set will have any
 'chance.' It is precisely for the reason that
 they have nothing to hope from genuine Re-
 formers, and everything to get by corrupt
 bargain with Murphy's gang, that Tweed and
 O'Brien and Haggerty, and like indicted and
 convicted thieves, are earnest in support of
 Grant and Dix."

Brooklyn has astonished herself. It is safe
 to say that not one of the managers of the
 great mass-meeting held there last night
 dreamed for a moment of witnessing a de-
 monstration at once so imposing in numbers
 and so electrifying in the enthusiasm dis-
 played. In actual numbers less by perhaps
 one-third than the metropolitan meeting of
 last week, it was in spirit and excitement
 even more encouraging. A blustering wind,
 with weather indicating threatening rain, did
 not serve to keep people away or cast a damper
 on the spirit of the occasion; and on the
 appreciative audience at all the stands, within
 doors and without, not a strong argument or
 witty remark was lost. The meeting was cal-
 culated to do a great deal of good; it will
 have an inspiring effect all over the State;
 and similar ones, as enthusiastic and as en-
 couraging, will certainly follow in other
 localities. The suggestion has been made, and
 will probably be acted upon, that another
 demonstration be arranged for October 2,
 when Senator Schurz is to address the Ger-
 mans at Cooper Institute in this city. If
 three or four stands were provided in the
 open places adjacent to Cooper Union and
 good local speakers engaged, we do not doubt
 that the Senator would meet with a reception
 from 50,000 enthusiastic Liberals of all nation-
 alities. Why may not this hint be acted on?

THE GOOD CAUSE GOES ON.

When a party, after straining every nerve,
 spending money incalculable, putting its Cab-
 inet in the field to make stump speeches while
 their unwatched employees pave the way for
 fresh defalcations, exhausting its patronage
 and wearing out its stump-speakers, begins to find
 the steady pull against the tide too exhausting,
 it becomes greatly addicted to whistling to keep
 its courage up. "The Opposition have stopped
 making gains," exclaim its organs. "The
 tide has reached its height and begun to re-
 cede. There hasn't been a notable addition
 to their ranks for weeks."

Let us see. We need not grumble if there
 hasn't; since there were additions enough,
 weeks ago, to secure the great October States
 and so settle the fight. But in this very period,
 when the Grant organs say we have been
 making no gains, just see what kind of gains
 are scored up for us:

1. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the great War Gov-
 ernor of Pennsylvania, the most popular state-
 man of the Keystone State, and the only
 one of late years fully capable of defeating
 Simon Cameron, has declined a nomination
 for Congress in his own district, tendered in
 the most flattering manner, but tainted by
 being capable of being counted in
 the Grant interest. He has consented
 to accept the Liberal Republican and Demo-
 cratic nominations for delegate to the Con-
 stitutional Convention, and fairly allied him-
 self with the great movement for Reform. We
 reckon this gain second in importance at the
 critical spot to no one made since the Liberal
 Republican movement began.

2. FRED. HASSAUREK, scarcely second to Carl
 Schurz as orator or editor, has been fairly
 lifted out of his long exiled position of neu-
 trality between Grant and Greeley by the up-
 rising of the people behind him, and has come
 out in an eloquent and cogent address
 for Greeley and Brown. Grant organs,
 vainly striving to belittle this brilliant
 accession, sneer that Herr Hassaurek
 does not control the Germans of Ohio and
 Indiana. Most true;—the Germans of Ohio
 and Indiana control him. He came out be-
 cause they had already done so. By expedi-
 tionary work he could regain his place in the
 van; by standing still he could get run over;
 —and he chose the latter part. All honor
 to the Germans who began this movement
 in that section, and who mean to
 aid its triumph. Mr. Hassaurek, too, deserves
 all praise. He has been most kindly treated
 by the President. His step-brother, appointed
 U. S. Minister to Bolivia through his influence,
 has been retained in spite of his failure
 to support the Administration. He braves the
 danger of losing this place by his open
 defiance. All the more, it serves to show how
 strong was the movement he could no longer
 resist.

3. EX-PRESIDENT MAHAN of Oberlin College
 is hardly a new accession, but his public ut-
 terances are only of recent date. As Gov. Curtin
 speaks for the great class of average, well-to-
 do Pennsylvania Republicans; and as Hassaurek
 shows the sweep of the German move-
 ment, so President Mahan illustrates the Lib-
 eral hold on the best old anti-Slavery reli-
 gious element of the Western Reserve.

4. FREDERICK BROWN, sole surviving brother
 of John Brown, shows the same drift even
 more significantly. Here is a family, of whose
 insight and devotion even Mr. Wm. Lloyd
 Garrison would be willing to bow. Where
 John Brown's brother gladly goes, no declara-
 tion by Mr. Wendell Phillips of danger from
 Rebels can deter anti-Slavery men from fol-
 lowing.

—The list might be easily extended, but these
 are types, and enough. Now watch for the
 next Grant man, chattering about the stoppage
 of accessions to the Greeley ranks, and give
 him this, to comfort himself with!

THE TREASURY—ROBBERY MADE EASY.

While the present Administration has been
 either most unfortunate in the selection of its
 appointees to places of official trust, or crimi-
 nally careless as to the character and integ-
 rity of its public servants, yet the frequent
 and startling defalcations and embezzlements
 which have become characteristic of Gen.
 Grant's misrule are due in a large degree, if
 not entirely, to the remarkable organization of
 the Treasury under Mr. Boutwell.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell
 is nominally the head of that Department and
 responsible for all its workings; under him are
 the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose
 duty it is to examine and audit the account of
 every officer of the Government intrusted with
 any portion of the public funds, and enforce a
 strict accountability in relation thereto. For
 the faithful performance of these duties by the
 accounting officers, whether Auditors or Con-
 trollers, the Secretary of the Treasury should
 be held responsible. To prevent dishonesty
 among the minor officials, it is necessary that
 in the Treasury Department proper the utmost har-
 mony and cooperation should prevail, the entire
 machinery of its numerous bureaus acting
 under the direction of one responsible and
 recognized head. But under Mr. Boutwell the

organization of the Treasury is chaotic. To
 the positions assumed by the two Controllers,
 who maintain their own superiority in all
 matters relating to their respective bureaus,
 and utter independence of the Secretary, Mr.
 Robeson is indebted for the ease with which
 he pays out the public money in violation of
 all law. For in the Senate debate upon the
 Secor payment, Mr. Boutwell escaped his share
 of responsibility in that transaction by Mr.
 Edmunds of Vermont maintaining that the
 power of the Secretary of the Treasury to in-
 terfere was not established, and that it was
 very doubtful if the Second Controller would
 have obeyed an order stopping Mr. Robeson's
 requisition. If the Secretary of the Treasury
 is powerless to protect the people's money
 against a swindle like the Secor payment, is
 it surprising that the public funds are mis-
 applied?

Under Mr. Boutwell, excepting perhaps the
 bureau known as the Secretary's Office, over
 which he has actual control, and for whose
 actions he is personally accountable, the entire
 organization of the Treasury seems from the
 very first to have been in favor of Kings and
 the interest of Executive jobs. The consultation
 with Executive officers concerning the ap-
 pointment of the accounting officers whose
 duty it would be to pass upon their official
 acts was an abuse inaugurated by the present
 Administration. Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, the
 sole object of whose appointment as Post-
 master-General seems to have been the ac-
 complishment of the Chorpensing of \$443,000
 swindle, not content with the appointment of
 the King's attorney and his own law partner,
 Earle, as First Assistant Postmaster-General,
 and Mr. Giles A. Smith at the head of the Con-
 tract Office, where Grant had urged Andrew
 Johnson to appoint him two years before,
 next turned his attention to the office of
 Sixth Auditor, where the appointment of an
 honest man threatened to defeat his well laid
 plans, and this appointment by the aid of Mr.
 Boutwell he prevented. And it should be
 remembered that when Mr. Creswell made
 his Chorpensing requisition on Mr. J. J.
 Martin, the Sixth Auditor, and therefore
 a subordinate officer of the Treasury,
 Mr. Dawes, instead of appealing to Mr. Bout-
 well to prevent its payment, chose a surer
 mode of defeating the great fraud by laying
 all the facts before the House of Representa-
 tives and obtaining the passage of a resolu-
 tion forbidding the payment of one cent upon
 the Postmaster-General's requisition. Had
 Congress not fortunately been in session, Mr.
 Creswell would have been as successful in
 robbing the Treasury in behalf of the Chorp-
 pening Ring as Mr. Robeson in behalf of
 Secor. As Dr. Brodhead's consent was all
 that was required in the latter case, Judge
 Martin would undoubtedly have been all
 that was necessary for the former; and Mr.
 Boutwell, who should justly have been held
 responsible in both instances, would have es-
 caped on the plea that, although he was Sec-
 retary of the Treasury, he had no power to
 restrain a bureau officer from illegally paying
 out its funds. Such a condition of affairs is
 an open invitation to dishonest practices, for
 the acceptance of which the Secretary of the
 Treasury should be held accountable.

PUT AMES ON THE STAND.

All of the Grant journals which have mus-
 tered up courage enough to say a word about
 the Credit Mobilier bribery vehemently de-
 clare that the case is closed. Not so, gentlemen;
 the case can not be closed until Mr. Ames
 goes on the witness stand and gives us
 sworn evidence to rebut (if possible) sworn
 evidence. Col. McComb swears that the in-
 dorsments on the back of Ames's letter of
 Jan. 25, 1868, showing to whom the stock was
 assigned, were furnished by Ames to him.
 Does any intelligent man suppose that Mr.
 Ames's simple denial, in a general way, of
 bribing Blaine, Patterson, Wilson & Co.,
 covers and closes the case? Then,
 again, even in his disingenuous card
 to his constituents, Mr. Ames admits that he
 wrote that letter of Jan. 15, 1868, to Col.
 McComb; he calls it "my letter;" and in that
 epistle he explicitly said that he had dis-
 tributed "given" is the word certain shares
 of his Credit Mobilier stock to certain States
 which he names; and the States thus speci-
 fied are the States represented by Blaine, Wil-
 son, Scofield, and others. And yet Mr. Ames
 has the hardihood, after this confession, to
 intimate in his card of exculpation that he did
 not bribe Congressmen with Credit Mobilier
 stock in 1868! Why was this stock "given,"
 as he says it was, in 1868, except
 to bribe Congressmen? And to whom
 was it given? Put him on the stand!

It has already been shown that the pretext
 of Mr. Ames that he was not asking for
 friendly legislation in 1868 is a flimsy, uncan-
 did pretext. He does not dare deny that he
 gave away valuable stock; but he pleads that
 then he could have had no special ax to grind
 in Congress, just as though we did not know
 that he was trying to prevent unfavorable leg-
 islation in 1868, when it was sought to compel
 the Union Pacific people to pay interest on
 their Government bonds. The records of Con-
 gress show that Mr. Ames and his associates
 were interested in the legislation of every
 session from 1868 to 1871; and every
 Washington habitué knows that the cor-
 poration exercised an unceasing lobby
 vigilance. And yet Mr. Ames thinks to
 blow away all these damning facts and con-
 clusions by a whiff of white addressed to his
 constituents. This won't do, Mr. Ames. You
 cannot sweep away sworn evidence by a mere
 verbal disclaimer or denial. We want to see
 Col. McComb's affidavits disproved; Mr. Ames
 says that legal answers exist to them; let us
 have them at once. Mr. Ames evidently
 knows all about the disposal of the Credit
 Mobilier stock in 1868. He knows whether
 Blaine, Wilson, and others got it. Let us
 have no more flimsy about "wicked slanders,"
 but put Mr. Ames on the stand.

—We may as well add another word. There
 is not an intelligent man, having personal
 familiarity with the course of affairs in Con-
 gress during the time specified, who doubts
 that Congressmen were then bribed. Many
 doubt whether Thos. D. Elliott or Jas. A. Gar-
 field, or this or that man, could have been so
 won;—nobody doubts that some were. The
 use of money in this matter is as implicitly
 believed as is the use of money to
 affect legislation at Albany. Doubtless the
 shares did not go direct to the men
 named. When Mr. Tweed wanted to buy
 James Wood, he resorted to no vulgar bribery.
 He merely lent Wood money, and never col-
 lected or expected to collect it. When Mr.
 Ames wanted to buy Henry Wilson, nothing
 was easier than to set aside stock for him, pay
 him the enormously swollen dividends on it,
 sell it after the rise, and pay him the profits
 on the sale. And nothing would then be
 easier than to deny that he had given Mr.
 Wilson any stock—nothing, except lying. In
 that way, or in some way, no intelligent man

about Congress questions that Congressmen
 were bought. And Mr. Oakes Ames knows all
 about it! Put Oakes Ames on the stand!

MARA.

In ancient days, there was a fountain of
 bitterness which bore this name or something
 like it, and we fear our Philadelphia friends
 of the Administration type—for whom we can-
 not help being solicitous—are about to taste of
 it. Our private correspondence reveals a state
 of things there—more or less connected with
 political action—which respectable citizens
 may well deem alarming. The two great
 objects of interest just now, in Administration
 circles, are Charles T. Yerkes in the Peniten-
 tiary, and Hugh Mara on the edge of it.
 Between them is this bond, that the counsel
 imported from Pittsburgh to represent Mara is
 no other than Hartman's counsel in re
 Yerkes, and he, the Federal District-Attor-
 ney. No Philadelphia lawyer, it seems, can
 be found to do the work which is required.
 The bar of that city is an honorable and
 a loyal one in this—that it acknowledges no
 divided duty and never betrays a client.

Of the Yerkes case, we have naught to
 say to-day—but of Mara, a word or two,
 founded on what we believe accurate in-
 formation. The administration of justice in
 Philadelphia is, to say the least, peculiar.
 More than a year ago, a United States Re-
 venue Agent, especially obnoxious to a well-
 known King, in broad daylight, while sitting
 in his office, was shot almost to death. Two
 of the assassins were Hugh Mara and a person
 named, we think, Dougherty. No one doubted
 then, no one doubts now, that the deed of
 blood was done at the instigation of what is
 known as the Whisky Ring, and no one in
 Philadelphia is ignorant as to who are its
 political leaders and professional advisers.
 At all events, Dougherty knew, and Mara
 knows, who were their confederates. Mara,
 being convicted, was, in considera-
 tion no doubt of the secrets he held,
 pardoned by Gov. Geary. Dougherty escaped,
 but, returning prematurely some time since,
 was stabbed to death in the streets of Phila-
 delphia and silenced forever. Ruffians are
 very apt to be reckless and imprudent, and
 accordingly some weeks or months ago, in a
 drunken brawl, the pardoned Mara shot a sym-
 pathetic Alderman, and for a while hidden by
 those who have an interest in his silence,
 escaped. He was arrested by a mere accident,
 is now in custody, and about to be tried for
 the new murderous assault.

His doom, as it ought to be, is very
 certain; but the hope of the honest
 and the fear of the guilty is that be-
 fore his lips are sealed by a judgment of
 conviction, ruffian as he is, he will tell the
 truth about the antecedent crimes. That truth,
 like what Yerkes could tell, will, it is said,
 implicate at least one candidate for local
 office, and to prevent its being told
 every influence is now at work. Guilty
 as Mara may be, he is denied privi-
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